In the Favored

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1906.

# BRITISH CANNED GOODS SHOW SHOCKING SCANDALS WESLEY PARK



(Copyright in the United States and Great Britain by Curtis Brown. All rights strictly reserved.) LONDON, August 23, 1906. ILTY American meat packers may at least rejoice in having companions in crime. Examinations just made in England by various sanitary authorities conclusively demonstrate that English meat packers and other food manufacturers are quite on a par with their American cousins whom they have so loudly denounced recently. From every part of London, and, indeed, from all the big cities of England, come reports from sanitary authorities to the effect that conditions prevailing in a number of canning factories, in meat markets, slaughter houses and butcher shops "could not be

According to statements made over their own signatures by many of the most own signatures by many of the most prominent public analysts, meat prepared and put up by English packers is often in a condition not only dangerous to public health, but absolutely poisonous. All sorts of ruses and dodges are employed for concealing the real nature of the foodstuffs prepared in this country.

When the first announcements of the Chicago exposures reached England, a universal shout went up from the meat packers to the effect that had "home industries" been patronized there would have been no cause for alarm. Almost extent, and the American industry received a staggering blow. No opportunity was lost by British packers themselves, and the "trade" generally, to roast American products of every kind; and while wrecking the American market these packers made desperate attempts British products only," and "Use honest a condition which renders it highly dan-British Goods; don't eat vile American gerous for human consumption.

But the triumph was not for long. Dr. F. Cooper, one of the best known medical men in London, who is also member of parliament, and of the London county council, rose up bravely to say in public that English meat packers and sellers were as guilty as their American rivals. In a statement made to the writer on this

Subject Dr. Cooper said:
"The public has no conception of the filthy conditions prevailing in most of the English slaughter houses, especially the small private ones. Chicago's worst places could not be any worse than these. Most of the small slaughter houses in England are absolutely without any inspection whatever; the butchers may kill when they like and under whatever conditions they please. The places literally reek with filth; they are never properly cleaned up, and the conditions under which animals are slain make the meat unfit for human consumption. I have proof of the sale in London of the carcasses of animals that have died of tuberculosis in various parts

"As for meat inspection in this country, it does not exist. The inspectors have no training whatever—they know nothing about bacteriological or microscopical examination. They only have their sense of smell to go by. Butchers know this; and when they have meat which is particu-larly bad and smells so 'loud' that even an inspector would notice it they treat the meat with permanganate of potash, which kills the smell temporarily-at least, long enough for the so-called in-spector to pronounce it sound.

useless system of alleged inspection that goes on in this country, I do not consider that we in England are a whit better off than the Americans. With uneducated inspectors who are not up to the tricks of the trade no one in England is safe in eating the 'roast beef of old England' that we beart so much about

"There is a place in Smithfield marketthe largest meat center in England, where thousands of tons of meat are soldwhich is called 'Rotten Row.' This section of the market does not come under the jurisdiction of the inspectors who have charge of the city of London; and,

nate of potash to keep them from smell-ing, and sold at the ridiculously low price of 75 cents per crate. This is practically giving them away. They have to be sold immediately the importation of American for the reason that the permanganate canned goods dropped off to an alarming only keeps them from smelling for a short

among the poorer classes in England. Thousands of tons of rabbit are sold on to get their own products prominently be-fore the public. Stores in various parts I do not say that all this meat is bad, but of London displayed big signs reading a large quantity of it is. None of it is more construction of the second second in the second second second in the second sec

> condition I have seen it offered for sale under circumstances which render it unfit for human food. In England a large amount of trading is done from what we call barrows, or, as the Americans say, push carts. Everything is sold on these carts, from salt and meat to furniture and fish. Again and again I have seen push carts with meat and fish for sale standing over open, foul-smelling drains and sew-ers. Naturally this meat, often being warm and fresh killed, forms a splendid culture medium for all sorts of germs, and, of course, when human beings buy it it is literally reeking with all sorts of bacterial matter. A great deal of it gets fly-blown, and if we had any decent in-spection in this country it would be condemned. There should be a 'aw passed in this country forbidding the sale of meat from push carts, and also it should be forbidden to expose meat on the dusty streets unprotected by glass covering, as is done in every butcher shop in Englard.
> "No matter what may be said of Chicago, we have equally bad conditions prevailing here, not only in the sale of what

is misnamed 'fresh-killed' meat, but also in the carned goods variety." Bearing out Dr. Cooper's statements as to canned goods, every analyst of London employed to make special examinations of British tinned goods found conditions pre-America before the great "house-cleaning" there. As a matter of fact, nearly every London public analyst just now has his hands full, making analyses of canned meats and other canned goods. Special at-"What with selling tuberculous and rot-ten meat, and with the perfunctory and tention is being given to British produce,

deaths may be attributed to it.

"I have seen with my own eyes crates of Ostend rabbits treated with permanga-

"Even when meat is in a fairly decent

vailing quite as bad as those existing in

SMITHFIELD MARKET and some startling revelations have just been made. At the special instances of the local government board no less than the local government board no less than local government board no less than the local government board no less than less than the local government board no less than local government board no local government board no local government board no local government board no have taken up the investigation of canned goods from various English packing houses. In every public laboratory—and there is one for nearly every district of London-you see piles of canned goods standing waiting for analysis, while specially employed chemists, microscopists and bacteriologists are looking assiduously for evidences of diseased and deleterious matter in the con-

have been boasting so much.

The result of many of these analyses has been the prosecution and infliction of heavy fines and even imprisonment on many Lon don packers. In one case, where boracic acid was found in potted ham, the meat had turned black, and it was testified by experts that it had been treated with preservative because it was unfit for human consumption when packed. The firm whose label was on this abomination had been supplying large quantities of canned meats to the British army, and had branches in London, Dover, Dublin, Aldershot (the principal army corps camp), Gibraltar and other places. Undoubtedly each year thousands of tons of this deleterious canned stuff were supplied to the British army. The magistrates on this occasion imposed a fine of \$25 on one analysis and \$250 costs, while other analyses were sent up for "further investigation.

tents of the supposedly irreproachable Eng-lish canned goods about which packers

The public analyst who has done more work on foodstuffs than any other London health officer is Dr. D. L. Thomas, medical officer of health for the metropolitan borough of Stepney. It is in Dr. Thomas' dis-trict that many of the largest London docks are situated. Here arrive daily ship ments from all over the world; and it is

British canned goods are sent abroad. Dr. Thomas was found by the writer in his laboratory, surrounded by huge piles of English and American canned goods, the contents of which were undergoing various processes of analysis. Some samples were in platinum dishes placed over spirit lamps and undergoing incineration; others were being weighed on delicate analytical balwith the microscope looking for "active or ganisms." Departing from the rule of most London medical officers, he permitted him-self to be photographed while at work.

"We examine in this district," said Dr. Thomas, "foodstuffs from all parts of the world. We have fruits and pulps from Tasmania; rabbits, fruit and meat from Australia; meats, salmon and fruits from Canada, and some fruit from California.

the fact that when you tap them on the outside they give forth a more resonant note than sound tins. The gases which have gathered inside the tin make a note from half a tone to a tone higher than the note given out by the sound tin. In good meat, well packed, the sound is dead.
"In old cans we often find large quantities of tin mixed in with the food. This is very injurious to health and may cause severe illness, and even death from setting up gastro-intestinal trouble. The maximum amount of tin which I have found in English canned goods has been as follows. Lobster, 2.94 grains per pound; mackerel 2.55 grains per pound; pineapple, 2.97 grains per pound; salmon, 1.32 grains; condensed milk, 2.37 grains; apricot, 2.92 grains; black currant jelly, 1.96 grains.

"Of course, all this is highly deleterious. "Of course, all this is nightly declared as I in salmon I have found traces of lead as I in Food that well as large quantities of tin. Food that has been tinned more than three years should be looked on with suspicion.

"With reference to canned meats, we really have no proper system of telling whether diseased meat has been put up or whether diseased meat has been put up or not. This could only be ascertained by what we call a physiological test—that is, trying the stuff on guinea pigs or mice and observing its effect. As we are placed today, diseased meat may be packed in this country with impunity, and we will be none the wiser. We have no proper system of inspection which would prevent dealers from doing pretty much as they liked. from doing pretty much as they liked. Meat should be inspected for disease be-fore it is killed, and no meat should be allowed to be sold unless it undergoes this inspection. Then, again, there is no proper inspection of private slaughter houses—butchers kill when and where they please. As to canned meat, we cannot tell from examining the contents of cans whether the meat was put up under cleanly, sani-tary conditions or not. As a rule, when we find traces of boracic acid and other preservatives in meat tins the presumption is that bad meat has been put up and that the preservative has been introduced to

mask it. "We often find that bad meat is used in London when 'minced.' This meat is spiced o disguise the smell and taste. The mincing of meat should only be allowed at stated

"In our district we have found some of the tripe shops and other meat places where small quantities are sold to be in a filthy two tons of pieces of meat, such as sheep's heads, tripe, liver and a species of hog's head cheese in a vat under the most dis-graceful conditions. In the same room was an open sewer, with a broken drain. In another of these shops the conditions were so disgusting that I instigated proceedings and succeeded in getting the proprietor fined \$100. This dealer finally closed up and was forced out of business.

"There are large quantities of horse meat sold in London, but it is mostly used for feeding cats. At the same time, you never see horses' tongues being sold for cats meat. I am under the impression that many horses' tongues are used in Londor for human consumption."

Confirming the opinions of Dr. Thomas which are here given, owing to the facthat he analyzes a larger quantity of food-stuffs than any other medical officer of stuffs than any other medical officer of London, are the opinions of nearly all other London analysts. Some even have found even worse conditions than Dr. Thomas. In fact, the medical officer for Bethnal Green—in the East End of London—found a can of brawn—a species of hog's head cheese much used as food in London—which was literally reeking with living organisms. This was worse than any thing found in American or other meat examined. found in American or other meat examined. As a matter of fact, the reports of the London analysts with reference to American canned goods have been decidedly fa vorable, it having been proved that there was more preservative, larger depo tin and more unsound meat in British canned goods than in the goods coming from American packing houses.

W. B. NORTHROP.

OLD BONES MAKE TROUBLE. Mummified Remains Stir Up the Paris

twenty-four hours' run in the open sea, dur-ing which the vessel, with crew, is to be pecial Cablegram to The Star. PARIS, September 1.-One of the ragpickers of Paris was given a franc by ady whose house was on his rounds to remove a cumbersome bundle of rubbish for her. The rag-picker lost no time in opening his parcel, and found to his horror various numan remains, including a skull and thigh bones. He carried the parcel to the police station, and gave the address of the lady who had handed it to him.

The inspector at once presented himself at the house to make inquiries. It then appeared that the wife of a wealthy curio collector had received from Egypt a mummy. purporting to be that of the high priest Dioprta, who liver 3,000 B. C. The mummy was, however, in such a poor state of preservation that the lady would not add it to her collection, and accordingly, removing the coins, ornaments, and draperies, had

Absentminded Folk

special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, September 1.-The annual report of the postmaster general shows that bsentmindedness is a common fault of humanity. The report shows that there were altogether just 4,599 letters posted last year without any address whatever, and their contents included nearly \$50,000 in various forms of remittance. Perhaps even more amazing than sheer forgetfulness of this kind is the carelessness of people who have actually taken the trouble to register their letters and have then posted them with an insufficient address. There were 320,000 cases of this sort last year, and the present currency, the two systemount of money involved was \$3,350,000. While existing simultaneously.

Northwest, NEAR MASS. AVENUE Extended. On the District's Commanding Highlands. NEAR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY and Other Growing Institutions. Congress has appropriated this large sum for the improvement and extension of this great thoroughfare. Nearly the entire avenue to the District line has been dedicated. Massachusetts Ave. \$47,800.

Congress has likewise provided for the development of this section by a large appropriation for sewerage, the main line of which traverses the border of Wesley Park.

Sewerage, \$91,000.

The cheapest ground in the District for investment-for \$600 for 40-ft. and 50-ft. frontage, \$25 to \$50 cash and \$10

TAIT, OMWAKE & CO.,

205 COLORADO BUILDING.

## SUFFRAGISTS HAVE FIRST GREAT MEET

Copenhagen Convention Very Successful-Mrs. Carrie

C. Catt Presided.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

COPENHAGEN, September 1.-The woman suffragists who have been in session here have concluded their labors and departed for their homes. It was the first great international gathering and from Iceland in the north to Italy in the south women of all ages and all social positions gathered to discuss their plan of campaign. It is interesting to note that the president of the International Alliance of Women's Suffrage Associations is an American lady, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has taken the place formerly held by Miss Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer of the movement in the United States.

Mrs. Catt managed the assembly with great skill, putting all the business in a clear and interesting manner. She is an accomplished speaker. It was through her initiative that women all over the world have united to work together for this common end, and now practically every nation which possesses a women's suffrage assosiation has joined the international al-

liance. At this congress ten countries were represented, Russia having applied to be allowed to send delegates. Three Russian ladies were welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm, and it was decided that they should be allowed thirty-five minutes to read their report instead of the twenty allotted to other countries. Mrs, Catt emphasized the feeling of the whole meeting when she said they had so much that was important and new to tell.

The Russian ladies say that their meetings are illegal. In Moscow they do manage to meet; in the country it is impossi-ble. If more than six ladies assemble together they may be dispersed by the po-

Extra time was also unanimously voted to Finland, which has within the last few weeks feached the position from which Englishwomen are still debarred. By a happy accident, as it almost seems, Finland, by a stroke of the pen, obtained from the czar the privilege which her women value so highly. The long, long fight, the endless organizations, speeches and wearisome work of propaganda have not been necessary in the case of Ficland.

necessary in the case of Finland.

The vice president of the congress is Dr. Anita Augspuy of Germany, a brilliant scholar and speaker, who has taken her degree of doctor of law in Switzerland, but who is refused the degree in Germany, and all right to practice her profession.

Dr. Shirmacher of Berlin, the secretary, lives in Paris, and is a journalist. She contributes political articles to the Tageblatt of Prague, and has also published a biography of Voltaire and books on the industrial condition of women in France. industrial condition of women in France.
One of the best-known American dele

gates is the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, for-merly minister of a Primitive Methodist chapel in the United States. The president of the Danish Woman's Suffrage Association is Fru Louise Norlund, a prominent member of other ad-vanced Danish societies for helping women. By profession Fru Norlund is a teacher in a state school. Froken Sophie Alberti, sister of the Danish president of council, is the head of the press bureau.

No Decimal Coinage

cial Cablegram to The Star SYDNEY, September 1.-After thirty months' negotiations, the commonwealth's proposal to establish a decimal coinage in Australia has been overruled by the imperial government, which, while willing to allow Australia credit on silver coins used in Australia, objects to the existence of a separate currency of different denominations in the commonwealth as calculated further to break the uniformity of the em-

pire's currency.

The Australian proposal was that the decimal coins should gradually replace the

## **High-Class** Homes.

See those handsome homes, corner Columbia road and Biltmore street. Washington : Heights.

REASONABLE PRICES. These choice homes represent the very best value in mod-: ern home properties-in such a select and convenient location-THE ONLY LOCATION SO CONVENIENT TO BOTH CAR LINES. Well constructed and a pleasing style of colonial architecture; SEMI-DE-TACHED, AFFORDING SIDE LIGHT; well arranged; 2 baths; HARDWOOD FLOORS.

Might consider exchanges. See these houses and consult us for a good deal. .

Moore & Hill (Inc.), 717 14th St. N.W.

### Best Investments On the Market.

Modern dwelling of 9 rooms and bath, in first-ciass condition, on 6th st. s.w., near H st.; to be sold to a quick purchaser for \$1,000 less than actual value; this will appeal to any person looking for a home or a conservative paying in-vestment.

vestment.

11th st. near E st. s.w., brick dwelling of 8 rooms; in good condition; never vacant; in splendid neighborhood; a decided bargain at \$2,800.

An attractive home of 6 rooms and bath on G st. near 9th s.w.; the house is in thorough condition; deep lot to a wide paved alley; one of the rare bargains on the market at \$2,800; it will go quickly at that price.

JOHN QUINN, 7th and E Sts. S. W. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*<del>\*</del>

#### FOR RENT-

#### The Juniata 1424 W St. N.W.

Cheerful and homelike apartments of 4. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; prices from \$30.50 to \$45 per month. OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

B. F. SAUL CO., 7th and L Sts. N.W.

# mel-st -\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

LOVERS CRUELLY HOAXED.

By a Swimming Ghost of Alster

Special Cablegram to The Star. HAMBURG, September 1 .- A couple of

lovers who had gone for a row on the Alster-Hamburg's charming lake-and had chosen one of the most secluded parts, with overhanging trees, to rest and dream away the happy hours in the moonlight, were the victims of a cruel jest the other even-Out of the dark water there appeared a

white object, which floated slowly toward the boat. "Look, a dead body!" exclaimed the young lady in terror, and her sweet-heart at once seized the oars and made an effort to escape the uncanny thing. Suddenly the body rose half out of the water, and in sepulchral voice said, "Give me your boat," and at the same time a hand was stretched out to seize it. This

was too much for the sweethearts, who sprang out of the boat into the water, screaming loudly for help.

This brought several other boats to the scene, and the couple were rescued, but the bather who had played this cruel hear had

#### CHRISTENED BY MISS GOW AT QUINCY SHIPYARD.

CUTTLEFISH LAUNCHED

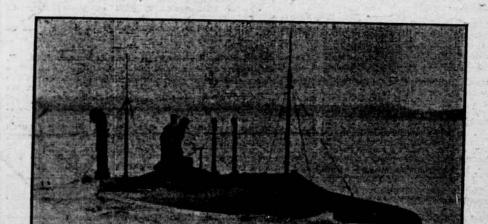
QUINCY, Mass., September 1.-The United States submarine torpedo boat Cuttlefish, built for the government at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, under the direction of the Electric Boat Company, was successfully launched here today in the presence of several hundred people, including many naval officers.

The Cuttlefish was christened by Miss Eleanor Gow, daughter of Commander John L. Gow, U.S.N. Afterward the guests of the company embarked in the steamer Sterling for a sail in the bay. The Cuttleash is a larger and faster development of the so-called Holland boats which the government owns. The dimensions and par-ticulars of the craft are held as confidential by the Navy Department. The Electric Boat Company and the Fore

River Company are building in the same yards two sister ships of the Cuttlefish type, the Viper and the Tarantula, and an additional vessel, the Octopus, which is understood to be considerably larger than the Cuttlefish class and as large as any of the successful submarine boats in commission in Great Britain. These three boats are

The submarine boat Cuttlefish was launched at the shippard of the Fore River Ship-building Company at Quincy, Mass., today. Viper and Tarantula. These vessels also are being built at Quincy, Mass., by the Fore River Company, but are not quite so far advanced in construction as the Cuttlefish. They embody all the latest and most proved ideas in submarine construction, and will undoubtedly prove an efficient auximary to coast defense ships and land fortifications

and 4 inches. The armament consists of four torpedo tubes. Storage batteries are used for submerged running and the vessel's dis-placement, submerged, is about 167 tons. For surface propulsion and charging bat-teries an oil engine of the inverted marine type is used. Under the contract the vessel is required



#### THE CUTTLEFISH.

in the defense of the harbors of the United States.

For obvious reasons the officials of the with penalties at the rate of \$10,000 a knot She was built in accordance with plans prepared by the Electric Boat Company of New
York, successor to the Holland Company,
and is one of a group of four boats of the
submarine type which that company has
contracted to build for the United States

States.

For obvious reasons the officials of the
officials of the officials of the officials of the officials of the obvious reasons the officials of the officials of the officials of the officials of the obvious reasons the officials of the offici contracted to build for the United States given as follows: Length over all, 80 feet fired at a suitable target from each tube. only son, at twenty-one many. The other vessels are the Octopus, and 8 inches, and extreme beam, 12 feet The contractors guarantee that the vessel Princess Rohan Chabot.

Provision for their construction was made in the naval appropriation bill approved April 27, 1904, which authorized the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to con-tract for or purchase subsurface or submarine boats, after satisfactory tests by com-parison or competition with boats belong-ing to the government or to any private THE COWL FOR ESTERHAZY. Forsakes the World, the Flesh and the

point conclusively to the fact

that British goods are no better than those from America; and, in many cases, much

worse. For instance, to give some interesting figures, in 1901 110 tons of impure

food were destroyed; in 1902 430 tons of bad food were destroyed; in 1903 488 tons

of bad food were destroyed, while in 1904 there were 735 tons of British food which

had to be condemned. The remarkable increase from 1901 to 1904 shows the loose

methods employed in packing tinned meats.

On an average in our district alone during the last five years there has been one ton of timed goods destroyed dally.

"Previous to the introduction of syste-matic laboratory work all this enormous quantity of bad foodstuffs was sold to the

public. As a matter of fact, it was a well-known dodge, only a few years ago, to sell

some of this food as 'manure,' when it was in such a condition that the owners feared

they might be prosecuted if its consumption led to fatalities. The buyers were not given

receipts for their money until after the day of purchase, and then, on the bill, the

magic words 'not to be used for human con-sumption' were written. This let the seller

out in the event of trouble. Undoubtedly much of this stuff—fit only for manure—

was sold in the poor districts, and used as food by human beings. I am inclined to

think this quite on a par with anything that happened in Chicago, if it does not go

"As every one knows, tinned meats be-

come 'blown' if decomposition goes on in

the cans-that 4s, the ends of the cans bulge

out from the gases of decomposition. Often

when these tins are open the most offensive

smell is given forth. Previous to our rigid

tice among certain dealers to prick these tins with microscopic holes to let out the decomposing gases, and then to have the

quence large quantities of rotten, decayed tinned foods found their way on the mar-ket, and I have no doubt many deaths could

have been traced to them had their condi-tion been suspected. When I was medical officer of health to the limehouse board of works I instituted proceedings against one

of the largest houses engaged in this practice, the case lasting several days, and attracting widespread attention. This particular dealer, I am glad to say, went to prison under a sentence of five months' hard la-

bor. Since that time 'blown' tins have been conspicuously absent, and I have been un-

able to find any trace, in my district at least, of the 'pricking' process I have de-

"A good deal of tinned food is sold which

has not yet reached the 'blown' stage. These cans can always be distinguished by

will make not less than eight knots an

hour when submerged. Another test to which the vessel is to be subjected is a

entirely self-sustaining. The contract price for each of these four ships is \$200,000.

scribed.

Devil.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

VIENNA, September 1.-Aristocratic circles in Vienna and Budapest society were taken by surprise upon hearing that Count George Esterhazy, owner of the Oszlop estate, in Hungary, has decided upon leaving the world and retiring to a monastery. It is not, indeed, unusual for young Austrian and Hungarian aristocrats to devote themselves to ecclesiastical careers, in which generally they are rapidly promoted to archiepiscopal honors, or at least find themselves possessing some bishop's see. Count Esterhazy is, however, a man of fifty-eight years, and has neither wish nor prospect of episcopal preferment, or of obtaining ecclesiastical honors. His determination is rather ascribed to misfortune it has been his lot to meet with in life. Several years ago he lost his wife, and had a second blow dealt out to him by the hand of fate in the recent death of his